



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

[Handwritten signature]

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/770,491	01/29/2001	Janne Kallio	017.39340X00	7373
20457	7590	03/30/2004	EXAMINER	
ANTONELLI, TERRY, STOUT & KRAUS, LLP 1300 NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET SUITE 1800 ARLINGTON, VA 22209-9889			D AGOSTA, STEPHEN M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2683	
DATE MAILED: 03/30/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/770,491	KALLIO, JANNE
	Examiner Stephen M. D'Agosta	Art Unit 2683

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 1-31-02 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
 a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____. 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Preliminary Amendment

The preliminary amendment has been received and its modifications are reviewed in this Office Action.

Oath/Declaration

It does not identify the citizenship of each inventor – while a response to the USPTO's “missing parts” memo was filed, the examiner was still unable to find a signed Oath identifying the inventor's citizenship.

Drawings

The (formal) drawings were received on 1-31-02 and have been reviewed by the draftsperson and examiner.

Claim Objections

Claim 13 objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. *Claim 13 is identical to claim 12 (maybe “IDLE” should be replaced with “ACTIVE”?).* The examiner interprets the wording as being “Active”. Failure to correct this will lead to a USC 112 rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 10-11 and 21-22 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Harrison et al. US 5,796,727 (hereafter Harrison).

As per **claim 1**, Harrison teaches a network architecture and method (abstract teaches apparatus and method) for WIO applications (figure 2) comprising,

A WLAN comprising a WMC arranged to serve as a WLAN access point (C1, L34-43 and C11, L14-20 teaches a wireless LAN which inherently requires an access point/transceiver and routing hardware/WMC to provide access to a user – the examiner notes that Harrison's disclosure of a WLAN provides for the WAB #46 in figure 2 to be a WMC except that it would provide wireless access),

A GSM network comprising a mobile station (MS) in a form of a dual-mode cell phone to access both WLAN and GSM technologies, a BTS to convert a mobile radio signal, a MSC arranged to establish call connection (figure 2 and C11, L14-46 – a cellular network inherently has a MSC and BTS),

A handover module implemented in either the MS or WMC for providing seamless mobility between said GSM network and said WLAN when MS roams between said GSM network and WLAN (C11, L14-46 – handover is either mobile-initiated or system-initiated as is known in the art).

As per **claim 10**, Harrison teaches a network architecture (abstract teaches apparatus/method while figure 1-2 teach a architecture) for WIO applications (figure 2) comprising,

A local radio network comprising a WMC arranged to serve as a WLAN access point (C1, L34-43 and C11, L14-20 teaches a wireless LAN which inherently requires an access point/transceiver and routing hardware/WMC to provide access to a user – the examiner notes that Harrison's disclosure of a WLAN provides for the WAB #46 in figure 2 to be a WMC except that it would provide wireless access),

A cellular network comprising a mobile station operable in both local and cellular network (figure 2 and C11, L14-46 teaches the mobile capable of cellular (outdoor) RF connectivity and LAN (indoor) RF connectivity))

A handover module implemented in either the mobile or local radio network to provide seamless mobility between local network and cellular network when mobile

roams between local and mobile networks (C11, L14-46 – handover is either mobile-initiated or system-initiated as is known in the art).

As per **claim 11**, Harrison teaches claim 10 wherein;

Said local radio network corresponds to a WLAN that is located in hotspot areas or where higher bit rate or higher QoS is desired and uses a radio technology that is different from cellular network (Harrison's teaching of the mobile connecting to a wireless LAN reads on hot spot capability [eg. IEEE802.11, Bluetooth, etc.] since it will provide a higher bit rate and QoS for LAN communications is well known in the art and disclosed by Harrison, see abstract "various classes of data communication services").

As per **claim 21**, Harrison teaches a network architecture (figures 1-2 and abstract), comprising;

A first wireless network comprising an entity arranged to serve as an access point (figure 2 shows cellular network comprising mobiles and MTSO, left side of page);

A second wireless network comprising a MS to access the first wireless network and the second wireless network (figures 1-2 and C1, L34-43 and C11, L14-20 teaches a wireless LAN which inherently requires an access point/transceiver and routing hardware/WMC to provide access to a user – the examiner notes that Harrison's disclosure of a WLAN provides for the WAB #46 in figure 2 to be a WMC except that it would provide wireless access), and

A handover module implemented at one of the first and second wireless networks to provide seamless mobility between the second wireless network and the first wireless network, when the mobile roams between the second and first networks (C11, L20-48).

As per **claim 22**, Harrison teaches claim 21 wherein;

Said first wireless network corresponds to a WLAN comprising said entity as a WMC to serve as an access point (C11, L14-20 teaches a wireless LAN which inherently requires an access point/transceiver and routing hardware/WMC to provide access to a user – the examiner notes that Harrison's disclosure of a WLAN provides for the WAB #46 in figure 2 to be a WMC except that it would provide wireless access); and

Said second wireless network corresponds to a GSM network comprising the MS in the form of a dual mode cell phone to access both WLAN and GSM radio technologies, a BTS and MSC to establish call connection (C11, L14-48 teaches a mobile with dual-mode capability to connect to cellular, eg. GSM, network and WLAN. A cellular system inherently requires a BTS and MSC).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2, 12-13 and 23 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harrison as applied to claims 1, 11 or 22 above, and further in view of Andersson et al. US 6,230,017 (hereafter Andersson).

As per **claim 2**, Harrison teaches claim 1 wherein during an IDLE mode when the MS roams from the GSM network to the WLAN, the MS selects a WLAN radio (C11, L43-48 teaches needing to establish communications with at least one MTSO if communications are to flow outside the LAN environment which reads on the claim, and also C11, L20-29. Also the examiner points out that a VLR function would provide feedback to the HLR as well) **but is silent on** attempts a location update via said WLAN and a new location of the MS is updated at the MSC.

Anderson teaches a telecommunications network with a MSC/HRL and as the mobile station travels into a location area that is handled by a different mobile switching center, a location update operation must occur so that both the home location register (HLR) and a visitor location register (VLR), typically at the mobile switching center, have appropriate current information about the mobile station and its whereabouts. In this regard, when a mobile station travels into an area having a different location identifier, a forced registration typically occurs. In the forced registration, the home location register (HLR) is updated regarding the particular mobile switching center now serving the mobile station. (C1, L35-49).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that a location update is performed, to provide the system the ability to continually track the mobile unit as it roams for registration purposes.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

As per **claim 12**, Harrison teaches claim 11 wherein during IDLE mode when the MS roams from the GSM network to the WLAN, the MS selects a WLAN radio (C11, L43-48 teaches needing to establish communications with at least one MTSO if communications are to flow outside the LAN environment which reads on the claim, and also C11, L20-29. Also the examiner points out that a VLR function would provide

feedback to the HLR as well) **but is silent on** and attempts a location update via said WLAN and a new location of the MS is updated at the MSC.

Anderson teaches a telecommunications network with a MSC/HRL and as the mobile station travels into a location area that is handled by a different mobile switching center, a location update operation must occur so that both the home location register (HLR) and a visitor location register (VLR), typically at the mobile switching center, have appropriate current information about the mobile station and its whereabouts. In this regard, when a mobile station travels into an area having a different location identifier, a forced registration typically occurs. In the forced registration, the home location register (HLR) is updated regarding the particular mobile switching center now serving the mobile station. (C1, L35-49)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that a location update is performed, to provide the system the ability to continually track the mobile unit as it roams for registration purposes.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

As per **claim 13**, Harrison teaches claim 11 wherein during ACTIVE mode when the MS roams from the GSM network to the WLAN, the MS selects a WLAN radio (C11, L43-48 teaches needing to establish communications with at least one MTSO if communications are to flow outside the LAN environment which reads on the claim, and also C11, L20-29. Also the examiner points out that a VLR function would provide feedback to the HLR as well) **but is silent on** and attempts a location update via said WLAN and a new location of the MS is updated at the MSC.

Anderson teaches a telecommunications network with a MSC/HRL and as the mobile station travels into a location area that is handled by a different mobile switching center, a location update operation must occur so that both the home location register (HLR) and a visitor location register (VLR), typically at the mobile switching center, have appropriate current information about the mobile station and its whereabouts. In this regard, when a mobile station travels into an area having a different location identifier, a forced registration typically occurs. In the forced registration, the home location register (HLR) is updated regarding the particular mobile switching center now serving the mobile station. (C1, L35-49)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that a location update is performed, to provide the system the ability to continually track the mobile unit as it roams for registration purposes.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

As per **claim 23**, Harrison teaches claim 22 wherein during IDLE mode when the MS roams from the GSM network to the WLAN, the MS selects a WLAN radio (C11, L43-48 teaches needing to establish communications with at least one MTSO if communications are to flow outside the LAN environment which reads on the claim, and also C11, L20-29. Also the examiner points out that a VLR function would provide feedback to the HLR as well) **but is silent on** and attempts a location update via said WLAN and a new location of the MS is updated at the MSC.

Anderson teaches a telecommunications network with a MSC/HRL and as the mobile station travels into a location area that is handled by a different mobile switching center, a location update operation must occur so that both the home location register (HLR) and a visitor location register (VLR), typically at the mobile switching center, have appropriate current information about the mobile station and its whereabouts. In this regard, when a mobile station travels into an area having a different location identifier, a forced registration typically occurs. In the forced registration, the home location register (HLR) is updated regarding the particular mobile switching center now serving the mobile station. (C1, L35-49)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that a location update is performed, to provide the system the ability to continually track the mobile unit as it roams for registration purposes.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

Claims 3, 5, 7-9, 14, 16, 24, 26 and 28-30 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harrison as applied to claims 1, 11 or 22 above, and further in view of Ray et al. US 6,424,638 (hereafter Ray).

As per **claim 3**, Harrison teaches claim 1 wherein during an ACTIVE handover mode when the MS initiates a handover from the GSM to WLAN network, enables transmission of a handover request to the MSC of the GSM network until the MS is handed over to said WLAN (C11, L14-29 teaches handover from GSM to WLAN) **but is silent on** the MS measures GSM neighbor cells and reports a WLAN cell as an ordinary GSM cell.

Ray teaches a GSM MSC sends a request to the MS via the serving base station asking the MS to change its frequency and transmit a measurement report from the neighboring cell(s) of the new wireless system(s) back to the GSM base station. The GSM base station checks the measurement report for each potential target base station, and selects the best target base station with which to perform the handover (C6, L1-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that the MS measures GSM neighbors

and reports a WLAN cell as a GSM cell, to provide the ability to handoff from the GSM system to the WLAN system.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

As per **claim 5**, Harrison teaches claim 1 wherein during ACTIVE handover mode when the MS initiates a handover from said WLAN to said cellular (eg. GSM) network (C11, L14-48 where L43-48 teaches handoff from GSM-to-WLAN and WLAN-to-GSM which reads on the claim) **but is silent on** the MS measures GSM neighbor cells, enables transmission of a handover request to the MSC via WMC of said WLAN until the MS is handed over to said GSM network.

Ray teaches a GSM MSC sends a request to the MS via the serving base station asking the MS to change its frequency and transmit a measurement report from the neighboring cell(s) of the new wireless system(s) back to the GSM base station. The GSM base station checks the measurement report for each potential target base station, and selects the best target base station with which to perform the handover (C6, L1-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that measurements are made by the mobile and a handover is performed (ie. between network components MSC, BSC/BTS, WAB/WMC, etc), to provide the switching capability from one cell to another and/or from one network to another.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

As per **claim 7**, Harrison teaches claim 1 wherein during ACTIVE handover mode when the MS initiates a handover from the GSM network to the WLAN:

 said MS is handed over to said WLAN.(C11, L14-48 where L43-48 teaches handoff from GSM – WLAN and/or WLAN – GSM which reads on the claim,

but is silent on

 the MS measures GSM neighbor cells, reports measurement results, determines if a WLAN transmission level exceeds a limit and if said level exceeds a limit, last a WLAN cell first in said measurement results,

 said BTS receives said measurement results and indicates a handover to a WLAN cell

Ray teaches a GSM MSC sends a request to the MS via the serving base station asking the MS to change its frequency and transmit a measurement report from the neighboring cell(s) of the new wireless system(s) back to the GSM base station. The GSM base station checks the measurement report for each potential target base station, and selects the best target base station with which to perform the handover (C6, L1-20). The examiner notes that Ray's BTS selects the best target, eg. lists it as being first in the neighbor list.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that measurements are made by the mobile and a handover is performed, to provide the switching capability from one cell to another and/or from one network to another.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

As per **claim 8**, Harrison teaches claim 1 wherein during IDLE mode when the MS roams from said WLAN to said GSM network (C11, L14-48 teaches handoff from GSM – WLAN and WLAN – GSM) **but is silent on**:

Said WMC informs GSM neighbor cells; and

Said MS first camps in said WLAN, measures a WLAN cell and informed GSM neighbor cells, determines if WLAN transmission level drops below a limit and, if the WLAN transmission level drops below the limit, camps in said GSM network based on predetermined variables, makes a location update via said GSM network.

Ray teaches a GSM MSC sends a request to the MS via the serving base station asking the MS to change its frequency and transmit a measurement report from the neighboring cell(s) of the new wireless system(s) back to the GSM base station. The GSM base station 25a checks the measurement report for each potential target base station 25b, and selects the best target base station 25b with which to perform the handover (C6, L1-20).

The examiner notes that Ray's teachings read on the MS being camped in any network and then handing over and camping in another network as the user roams. Threshold limits are well known in the art to trigger miscellaneous events (eg. camp in another network) and a handover operation will require the MS and network to have predetermined variables set so the handover is successful and is based on the user's profile settings.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that WMC informs GSM neighbor cells, first camps in WLAN, measures a WLAN cell and informed GSM neighbor cells, determines if WLAN transmission level drops below a limit and, if the WLAN transmission level drops below the limit, camps in said GSM network based on predetermined variables, makes a location update via said GSM network, to provide the switching capability from one cell to another and/or from one network to another based on threshold measurements.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

As per **claim 9**, Harrison teaches claim 1 wherein during ACTIVE handover mode when the MS initiates a handover from the WLAN to said GSM network:

Said MS is handed over to said GSM network (C11, L14-48 where L43-48 teaches handoff from GSM – WLAN and WLAN – GSM)

But is silent on

Said MS measures WLAN cells and informed GSM neighbor cells and sends an indication if a WLAN transmission level drops below limit,

Said WMC calculates the best GSM target cell and starts a handover,

Said BTS sends GSM neighbor cells to said MS in response to a handover attempt.

Ray teaches a GSM MSC sends a request to the MS via the serving base station asking the MS to change its frequency and transmit a measurement report from the neighboring cell(s) of the new wireless system(s) back to the GSM base station. The GSM base station 25a checks the measurement report for each potential target base station 25b, and selects the best target base station 25b with which to perform the handover (C6, L1-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that the MS measures WLAN cells and informed GSM neighbor cells and sends an indication if a WLAN transmission level drops below limit, WMC calculates the best GSM target cell and starts a handover, BTS sends GSM neighbor cells to said MS in response to a handover attempt, to provide the switching capability from one cell to another and/or from one network to another based on threshold measurements.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

As per **claim 14**, Harrison teaches claim 11 wherein during ACTIVE handover mode when the MS initiates a handover from the GSM to WLAN network, enables transmission of a handover request to the MSC of the GSM network until the MS is handed over to said WLAN (C11, L14-29 teaches handover from GSM to WLAN) **but is silent on** the MS measures GSM neighbor cells and reports a WLAN cell as an ordinary GSM cell.

Ray teaches a GSM MSC sends a request to the MS via the serving base station asking the MS to change its frequency and transmit a measurement report from the neighboring cell(s) of the new wireless system(s) back to the GSM base station. The GSM base station checks the measurement report for each potential target base station, and selects the best target base station with which to perform the handover (C6, L1-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that the MS measures GSM neighbor cells and reports a WLAN as a GSM cell, to provide the ability for the MS to handoff from a GSM cell to a WLAN cell.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

As per **claim 16**, Harrison teaches claim 11 wherein during ACTIVE handover mode when the MS initiates a handover from said WLAN to said cellular (eg. GSM) network (C11, L14-48 where L43-48 teaches handoff from GSM-to-WLAN and WLAN-to-GSM which reads on the claim) **but is silent on** the MS measures GSM neighbor cells, enables transmission of a handover request to the BTS/MSC of the cellular network until the MS is handed over to said GSM network.

Ray teaches a GSM MSC sends a request to the MS via the serving base station asking the MS to change its frequency and transmit a measurement report from the neighboring cell(s) of the new wireless system(s) back to the GSM base station. The GSM base station checks the measurement report for each potential target base station, and selects the best target base station with which to perform the handover (C6, L1-20).

The examiner notes that RF cellular transmission inherently requires the use of an MSC/BTS.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that measurements are made by the mobile and a handover is performed (ie. between network components MSC, BSC/BTS, WAB/WMC, etc), to provide the switching capability from one cell to another and/or from one network to another.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

As per **claim 24**, Harrison teaches claim 22 wherein during ACTIVE handover mode when the MS initiates a handover from the GSM to WLAN network, the MS measures neighbor cells and reports WLAN cell as ordinary GSM cell, enables transmission of a handover request to the MSC of the GSM network until the MS is handed over to said WLAN (C11, L14-29 teaches handover from GSM to WLAN) **but is silent on** the MS measures GSM neighbor cells and reports a WLAN cell as an ordinary GSM cell.

Ray teaches a GSM MSC sends a request to the MS via the serving base station asking the MS to change its frequency and transmit a measurement report from the neighboring cell(s) of the new wireless system(s) back to the GSM base station. The GSM base station checks the measurement report for each potential target base station, and selects the best target base station with which to perform the handover (C6, L1-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that the MS measures a GSM cell and reports a WLAN cell as a GSM cell, to provide the ability for the MS to handoff from a GSM cell to a WLAN cell.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

As per **claim 26**, Harrison teaches claim 22 wherein during ACTIVE handover mode when the MS initiates a handover from said WLAN to said cellular (eg. GSM) network (C11, L14-48 where L43-48 teaches handoff from GSM-to-WLAN and WLAN-to-GSM which reads on the claim) **but is silent on** the MS measures GSM neighbor cells, enables transmission of a handover request to the MSC via WMC of said WLAN until the MS is handed over to said GSM network.

Ray teaches a GSM MSC sends a request to the MS via the serving base station asking the MS to change its frequency and transmit a measurement report from the neighboring cell(s) of the new wireless system(s) back to the GSM base station. The GSM base station checks the measurement report for each potential target base station, and selects the best target base station with which to perform the handover (C6, L1-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that measurements are made by the mobile and a handover is performed (ie. between network components MSC, BSC/BTS, WAB/WMC, etc), to provide the switching capability from one cell to another and/or from one network to another.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

As per **claim 28**, Harrison teaches claim 22 wherein during ACTIVE handover mode when the MS initiates a handover from the GSM network to the WLAN:

 said MS is handed over to said WLAN.(C11, L14-48 where L43-48 teaches handoff from GSM – WLAN and/or WLAN – GSM which reads on the claim,

but is silent on

 the MS measures GSM neighbor cells, reports measurement results, determines if a WLAN transmission level exceeds a limit and if said level exceeds a limit, last a WLAN cell first in said measurement results,

 said BTS receives said measurement results and indicates a handover to a WLAN cell

Ray teaches a GSM MSC sends a request to the MS via the serving base station asking the MS to change its frequency and transmit a measurement report from the neighboring cell(s) of the new wireless system(s) back to the GSM base station. The GSM base station checks the measurement report for each potential target base station, and selects the best target base station with which to perform the handover (C6, L1-20). The examiner notes that Ray's BTS selects the best target, eg. lists it as being first in the neighbor list.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that measurements are made by the mobile and a handover is performed, to provide the switching capability from one cell to another and/or from one network to another.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

As per **claim 29**, Harrison teaches claim 22 wherein during IDLE mode when the MS roams from said WLAN to said GSM network (C11, L14-48 teaches handoff from GSM – WLAN and WLAN – GSM) **but is silent on**;

Said WMC informs GSM neighbor cells; and

Said MS first camps in said WLAN, measures a WLAN cell and informed GSM neighbor cells, determines if WLAN transmission level drops below a limit and, if the WLAN transmission level drops below the limit, camps in said GSM network based on predetermined variables, makes a location update via said GSM network.

Ray teaches a GSM MSC sends a request to the MS via the serving base station asking the MS to change its frequency and transmit a measurement report from the neighboring cell(s) of the new wireless system(s) back to the GSM base station. The GSM base station 25a checks the measurement report for each potential target base station 25b, and selects the best target base station 25b with which to perform the handover (C6, L1-20).

The examiner notes that Ray's teachings read on the MS being camped in any network and then handing over and camping in another network as the user roams. Threshold limits are well known in the art to trigger miscellaneous events (eg. camp in another network) and a handover operation will require the MS and network to have predetermined variables set so the handover is successful and is based on the user's profile settings.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that WMC informs GSM neighbor cells, first camps in WLAN, measures a WLAN cell and informed GSM neighbor cells, determines if WLAN transmission level drops below a limit and, if the WLAN transmission level drops below the limit, camps in said GSM network based on predetermined variables, makes a location update via said GSM network, to provide the switching capability from one cell to another and/or from one network to another based on threshold measurements.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

As per **claim 30**, Harrison teaches claim 22 wherein during ACTIVE handover mode when the MS initiates a handover from the WLAN to said GSM network:

Said MS is handed over to said GSM network (C11, L14-48 where L43-48 teaches handoff from GSM – WLAN and WLAN – GSM)

But is silent on

Said MS measures WLAN cells and informed GSM neighbor cells and sends an indication if a WLAN transmission level drops below limit,

Said WMC calculates the best GSM target cell and starts a handover,

Said BTS sends GSM neighbor cells to said MS in response to a handover attempt.

Ray teaches a GSM MSC sends a request to the MS via the serving base station asking the MS to change its frequency and transmit a measurement report from the neighboring cell(s) of the new wireless system(s) back to the GSM base station. The GSM base station 25a checks the measurement report for each potential target base station 25b, and selects the best target base station 25b with which to perform the handover (C6, L1-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that the MS measures WLAN cells and informed GSM neighbor cells and sends an indication if a WLAN transmission level drops below limit, WMC calculates the best GSM target cell and starts a handover, BTS sends GSM neighbor cells to said MS in response to a handover attempt, to provide the switching capability from one cell to another and/or from one network to another based on threshold measurements.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

Claims 4, 6, 15, 17-20, 25 and 27 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harrison in view of Andersson as applied to claims 1, 11, 17 or 22 above, and further in view of Ray et al. US 6,424,638 (hereafter Ray).

As per **claim 4**, Harrison teaches claim 1 wherein during IDLE mode when the MS roams from said WLAN to said GSM network, the MS selects a GSM radio (C11, L14-48, where L43-48 teaches handoff from GSM – WLAN and WLAN – GSM which reads on the claim) **but is silent on** the WMC informs GSM neighbor cells and attempts a location update via said GSM network and a new location of the MS is updated at the MSC.

Anderson teaches a telecommunications network with a MSC/HRL and as the mobile station travels into a location area that is handled by a different mobile switching center, a location update operation must occur so that both the home location register (HLR) and a visitor location register (VLR), typically at the mobile switching center, have appropriate current information about the mobile station and its whereabouts. In this regard, when a mobile station travels into an area having a different location identifier, a forced registration typically occurs. In the forced registration, the home location register (HLR) is updated regarding the particular mobile switching center now serving the mobile station. (C1, L35-49)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that a location update is performed, to provide the system the ability to continually track the mobile unit as it roams for registration purposes.

Ray teaches a GSM MSC sends a request to the MS via the serving base station asking the MS to change its frequency and transmit a measurement report from the neighboring cell(s) of the new wireless system(s) back to the GSM base station. The GSM base station 25a checks the measurement report for each potential target base station 25b, and selects the best target base station 25b with which to perform the handover (C6, L1-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the combination of Harrison and Anderson, such that the WMC informs GSM neighbor cells, to provide the switching capability from one cell to another and/or from one network to another.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

As per **claim 6**, Harrison teaches claim 1 wherein during IDLE mode when the MS roams from the GSM network to the WLAN, (C11, L14-48 where L43-48 teaches handoff from GSM – WLAN and WLAN – GSM whereby communication in one system continues until the mobile can register in the other system which reads on the claim. One skilled realizes that cellular systems utilize signal strength as a factor when making handoff decisions – as the user roams from outdoors to an indoor WLAN, the WLAN signal will become stronger and the phone will handoff from the GSM network to the WLAN network) **but is silent on** the MS first camps in said GSM network, measures neighbor cells for a WLAN cell and when a WLAN transmission level is acceptable, attempts a location update via said WLAN and when the location update is accepted, camps in said WLAN and remains ready to make a call.

Anderson teaches a telecommunications network with a MSC/HRL and as the mobile station travels into a location area that is handled by a different mobile switching center, a location update operation must occur so that both the home location register (HLR) and a visitor location register (VLR), typically at the mobile switching center, have appropriate current information about the mobile station and its whereabouts. In this regard, when a mobile station travels into an area having a different location identifier, a forced registration typically occurs. In the forced registration, the home location register (HLR) is updated regarding the particular mobile switching center now serving the mobile station. (C1, L35-49)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that a location update is performed, to provide the system the ability to continually track the mobile unit as it roams in ACTIVE or IDLE modes for registration purposes.

Ray teaches a GSM MSC sends a request to the MS via the serving base station asking the MS to change its frequency and transmit a measurement report from the neighboring cell(s) of the new wireless system(s) back to the GSM base station. The GSM base station checks the measurement report for each potential target base station, and selects the best target base station with which to perform the handover (C6, L1-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the combination of Harrison and Anderson, such that the WMC informs GSM neighbor cells, to provide the switching capability from one cell to another and/or from one network to another.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

As per **claim 15**, Harrison teaches claim 11 wherein during IDLE mode when the MS roams from said WLAN to said GSM network, the MS selects a GSM radio (C11, L14-48, where L43-48 teaches handoff from GSM – WLAN and WLAN – GSM which reads on the claim) **but is silent on** the WMC informs GSM neighbor cells and attempts a location update via said GSM network and a new location of the MS is updated at the MSC.

Anderson teaches a telecommunications network with a MSC/HRL and as the mobile station travels into a location area that is handled by a different mobile switching center, a location update operation must occur so that both the home location register (HLR) and a visitor location register (VLR), typically at the mobile switching center, have appropriate current information about the mobile station and its whereabouts. In this regard, when a mobile station travels into an area having a different location identifier, a forced registration typically occurs. In the forced registration, the home location register (HLR) is updated regarding the particular mobile switching center now serving the mobile station. (C1, L35-49)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that a location update is performed, to provide the system the ability to continually track the mobile unit as it roams for registration purposes.

Ray teaches a GSM MSC sends a request to the MS via the serving base station asking the MS to change its frequency and transmit a measurement report from the neighboring cell(s) of the new wireless system(s) back to the GSM base station. The GSM base station 25a checks the measurement report for each potential target base station 25b, and selects the best target base station 25b with which to perform the handover (C6, L1-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the combination of Harrison and Anderson, such that the WMC informs GSM neighbor cells, to provide the switching capability from one cell to another and/or from one network to another.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

As per **claim 17**, Harrison teaches a method for providing seamless mobility for a MS between a GSM network having a BTS and a MSC and a WLAN comprising a WMC arranged to serve as a WLAN access point (figures 1-2 and C1, L34-43 and C11, L14-

Art Unit: 2683

20 teaches a wireless LAN which inherently requires an access point/transceiver and routing hardware/WMC to provide access to a user – the examiner notes that Harrison's disclosure of a WLAN provides for the WAB #46 in figure 2 to be a WMC except that it would provide wireless access), comprising;

But is silent on

Comprising a WMC arranged to serve as a WLAN access point,

During IDLE mode in said GSM network, selecting a WLAN radio and requesting a location update at said MSC via said WLAN;

Alternatively in said WLAN, selecting a GSM radio and requesting a location update at said MSC via said GSM network;

During an ACTIVE handover mode, measuring GSM neighbor cells to report a WLAN cell as an ordinary GSM cell, sending a handover request to said MSC of said GSM network via BTS of GSM network, until a handover is completed in said WLAN,

Alternatively, measuring GSM neighbor cells and sending a handover request to said MSC via a WMC of said WLAN until said handover is completed in said GSM network, and

Anderson teaches a telecommunications network with a MSC/HRL and as the mobile station travels into a location area that is handled by a different mobile switching center, a location update operation must occur so that both the home location register (HLR) and a visitor location register (VLR), typically at the mobile switching center, have appropriate current information about the mobile station and its whereabouts. In this regard, when a mobile station travels into an area having a different location identifier, a forced registration typically occurs. In the forced registration, the home location register (HLR) is updated regarding the particular mobile switching center now serving the mobile station. (C1, L35-49). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the combination of Harrison and Wu, such that a location update is performed, to provide the system the ability to continually track the mobile unit as it roams for registration purposes.

Ray teaches a GSM MSC sends a request to the MS via the serving base station asking the MS to change its frequency and transmit a measurement report from the neighboring cell(s) of the new wireless system(s) back to the GSM base station. The GSM base station 25a checks the measurement report for each potential target base station 25b, and selects the best target base station 25b with which to perform the handover (C6, L1-20).

The examiner notes that mobile phones inherently perform housekeeping activities IDLE mode while performing operations in ACTIVE mode, hence the mobile would perform location updates in IDLE mode and handoff procedures during ACTIVE mode.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the combination of Harrison, Wu and Anderson, such that the WMC informs GSM neighbor cells, to provide the switching capability from one cell to another and/or from one network to another.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

As per **claim 18**, Harrison in view of Wu, Anderson and Ray teaches claim 17 wherein said MS is a dual-mode phone operable in both WLAN and GSM networks (C11, L14-16).

As per **claim 19**, Harrison in view of Wu, Anderson and Ray teaches claim 17 wherein said WLAN is located in hotspot areas or where higher bit rate or higher QoS is desired and uses a radio technology that is different from GSM (Harrison's teaching of the mobile connecting to a wireless LAN reads on hot spot capability [eg. IEEE802.11, Bluetooth, etc.] since it will provide a higher bit rate and QoS for LAN communications is well known in the art).

As per **claim 20**, Harrison in view of Wu, Anderson and Ray teaches claim 17 wherein said MS and said WMC are implemented with a Handover module for controlling said MS to handover seamlessly between said WLAN and said GSM network when said MS roams between said WLAN and said GSM network (C11, L14-48 teaches MS operating and handing-off between both WLAN and cellular systems. One skilled realizes that both mobile-initiated and system-initiated handoffs are known in the art).

As per **claim 25**, Harrison teaches claim 22 wherein during IDLE mode when the MS roams from said WLAN to said GSM network, the MS selects a GSM radio (C11, L14-48, where L43-48 teaches handoff from GSM – WLAN and WLAN – GSM which reads on the claim) **but is silent on** the WMC informs GSM neighbor cells and attempts a location update via said GSM network and a new location of the MS is updated at the MSC.

Anderson teaches a telecommunications network with a MSC/HRL and as the mobile station travels into a location area that is handled by a different mobile switching center, a location update operation must occur so that both the home location register (HLR) and a visitor location register (VLR), typically at the mobile switching center, have appropriate current information about the mobile station and its whereabouts. In this regard, when a mobile station travels into an area having a different location identifier, a forced registration typically occurs. In the forced registration, the home location register (HLR) is updated regarding the particular mobile switching center now serving the mobile station. (C1, L35-49)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that a location update is performed, to provide the system the ability to continually track the mobile unit as it roams for registration purposes.

Ray teaches a GSM MSC sends a request to the MS via the serving base station asking the MS to change its frequency and transmit a measurement report from the neighboring cell(s) of the new wireless system(s) back to the GSM base station. The

GSM base station 25a checks the measurement report for each potential target base station 25b, and selects the best target base station 25b with which to perform the handover (C6, L1-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the combination of Harrison and Anderson, such that the WMC informs GSM neighbor cells, to provide the switching capability from one cell to another and/or from one network to another.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

As per **claim 27**, Harrison teaches claim 22 wherein during IDLE mode when the MS roams from the GSM network to the WLAN, (C11, L14-48 where L43-48 teaches handoff from GSM – WLAN and WLAN – GSM whereby communication in one system continues until the mobile can register in the other system which reads on the claim. One skilled realizes that cellular systems utilize signal strength as a factor when making handoff decisions – as the user roams from outdoors to an indoor WLAN, the WLAN signal will become stronger and the phone will handoff from the GSM network to the WLAN network) **but is silent on** the MS first camps in said GSM network, measures neighbor cells for a WLAN cell and when a WLAN transmission level is acceptable, attempts a location update via said WLAN and when the location update is accepted, camps in said WLAN and remains ready to make a call.

Anderson teaches a telecommunications network with a MSC/HRL and as the mobile station travels into a location area that is handled by a different mobile switching center, a location update operation must occur so that both the home location register (HLR) and a visitor location register (VLR), typically at the mobile switching center, have appropriate current information about the mobile station and its whereabouts. In this regard, when a mobile station travels into an area having a different location identifier, a forced registration typically occurs. In the forced registration, the home location register (HLR) is updated regarding the particular mobile switching center now serving the mobile station. (C1, L35-49)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify Harrison, such that a location update is performed, to provide the system the ability to continually track the mobile unit as it roams in ACTIVE or IDLE modes for registration purposes.

Ray teaches a GSM MSC sends a request to the MS via the serving base station asking the MS to change its frequency and transmit a measurement report from the neighboring cell(s) of the new wireless system(s) back to the GSM base station. The GSM base station checks the measurement report for each potential target base station, and selects the best target base station with which to perform the handover (C6, L1-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the combination of Harrison and Anderson, such that the

WMC informs GSM neighbor cells, to provide the switching capability from one cell to another and/or from one network to another.

**IDLE and ACTIVE mode operations are well known in the art and provide means for the cell phone to perform various house-keeping functions and/or support functions at different times, ie. when either IDLE or ACTIVE.*

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

1. Schaefers US 5,961,607.
2. Fried US 5,930,241.
3. Kelly US 6,671,510.
4. Swartz et al. US 6,330,244.
5. Kallio et al. US 6,408,184
6. Wu et al. US 6,332,077

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Stephen M. D'Agosta whose telephone number is 703-306-5426. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8am to 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bill Trost can be reached on 703-308-5318. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9314.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-306-0377.

